

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 3913. 號一十月正年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

日五十月二十年亥乙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. HAYES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 159 & 161, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Sutton, QUINN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manilla, O. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DE GRAZIA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 28TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 20TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France, & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 800,000,000 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUINÉE, Manager.

Office in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

J. E. CORDELL, Esq. F. D. BARROON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 12, 1875.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on FRIDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja12

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT.

THING-SEU LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thing-seu Light on the Northern slope of the Island at the entrance to the outer harbor of Amoy was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric of the Fourth Order, showing a red light from N. 1° E. to N. 67° W., a white light from N. 67° W. round by W. and S. to S. 60° E., and a red light from S. 60° E. to S. 89° E. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

The Light is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the white light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the red light at 8.

The Tower is octagonal, of stone, and built, 30 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern, of 83 feet.

The Tower is painted in alternate red and white vertical stripes, and the dwelling white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude, N. 24° 22'.

Longitude, E. 118° 7'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Amoy, December 14th, 1875.

N. B.—The Tai-Tan Island Light, No. 10 Third Issue, of List of Chinese Lights for 1874, will not be discontinued till further notice.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

CHINA SEA.

TAKOW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, PISCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the N. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Lisitan Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 20th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the islands.

The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern, of 83 feet.

The Tower is painted black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude, N. 23° 32' 53".

Longitude, E. 119° 28' 7".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Amoy, December 30, 1875. ja15

普源新報

THE

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A WEEKLY RECORD OF COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports and Exports—tables of Produce; and summarizing the literary gossip of every European mail, upon its arrival from the East of the London and New York Express—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT THE OUTPORTS.

RENDERS IT AN ESSENTIAL READING FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription, Tables Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE" IS NOW REOPENED.

to

Twenty Dollars per Annum.

WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA.

Its increasing circulation renders it particularly well adapted for ADVERTISEMENTS.

Which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, December 11, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE in London:—

A. H. PHILIPPS, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. DUNDAS, Esq., of Messrs T. A. Gills & Co.

ALAN DRAKE, Esq., of Messrs E. & A. Drake.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT.

Mr. W. H. HARRIS has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 409, California Street, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

MAKILA AGENT.

Mr. O. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Makila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DE COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DE COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of shares will be made.

ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja31

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to sign the firm in liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co.

Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr. JOHN GRAYSON FURDON is authorised to sign the firm.

J. A. MAITLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PRYOR, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PRYOR remaining therein unchanged.

FURDON & Co.

China, Jan. 1, 1876. ja10

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED.

A European ASSISTANT for the Hongkong Office of the above Company.

Applications, in writing only, to be sent to the Undersigned.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja15

STEELE'S DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1875. ja1

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Enquiries who, unprovided with, and those requiring his services, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony, professionally after the 1st of February until further notice.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. W. H. LEWIS is no longer in my employ.

AFONG, Photographer.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja15

Entertainment.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.

(Complimentary to Mr. W. W. Freyling, Conductor.)

To be given at the City Hall on Thursday Evening,

January 13th, 1876.

commencing at 8 o'clock.

PART I.

1.—Overture to "Zampa," Hatold.

2.—Double Chorus, "Real we cry to thee," (Eljah) Mendelssohn.

3.—Baritone Solo, Schubert.

4.—Sonata for Violoncello and Piano, Op. 5, Mendelssohn.

5.—Trio, "Lift thine eyes," (Eljah) Mendelssohn.

6.—Chorus, "The watching ever Israel," (Eljah) Mendelssohn.

PART II.

7.—Overture to "Oberon," Weber.

8.—Part Song, "The Hunting Song," Mendelssohn.

9.—Duo Brilliant, "Flute and Piano," Sur les motifs de l'opéra de Bellini, "La Sonnambula," (Tullio) and Benedetti.

10.—Glee, "Where the bee speaks," Jackson.

11.—Duetto, "Il Bacio d'Amore," Luciani.

12.—The Gypsy Chorus in Fédora, Weber (with string accompaniment).

13.—Solo and Chorus, "God Save the Queen."

Tickets, Price \$2 each, may be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where a plan of the seats may be seen.

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja15

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, WATER COLOURS, PIANO, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th January, 1876, at Noon, at the residence of A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Grosvenor Villa, Canton Road.

The whole of his Household and substantially made Household FURNITURE, comprising handsome Chaises, covered Drawing-room Suits, Window Curtains, Mirrors, Solid carved Walnut Tables, Water Colours, Engravings, Mahogany Bookcases, Mahogany Maroon Morocco-covered Chairs, Carved Sideboard, Electro-plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Handsomely made Dressing Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, &c., &c.

A Semi-grand PIANO by Baumgardten and Heintz.

Catalogues will be issued, and the furniture will be on view the day previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1875. ja15

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from Mr. J. R. MACDONALD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction (subject to his change of residence), on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1876, at his Residence, No. 12, Seymour Terrace, at 3 p.m., a PORTION of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Repaired Chaises and Sofas, Marble-top Centre Tables, Engravings, Curtains, Fine Glass Dining Table and Chair, Sideboard, Whatnot, Card Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glasses, Books, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands and Servants' Table, and other articles, &c., &c.

A GRAND PIANO, by Godeaux and Co. and

A BASKET CARRIAGE, &c., &c.

See Catalogues. The above will be on view on and after Friday, the 14th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

J. M. GUERRE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The Schooner Yacht

"LOITERER."

44½ Tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).

The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Afterwards, at the same time and place.

The MOORINGS, &c., will be sold in lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1876. ja22

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "YESSO."

Will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIE & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja13

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DEUCALION"

communication been addressed to the British Government than that forwarded by Bishop Raimondi and his colleagues to Lord Carnarvon on the subject. After touching upon the freedom of opinion enjoyed by Roman Catholics under British rule, it continues that "the remark that if the new Ordinance comes into force the Catholic community in Hongkong will regard the English Government as a promoter of concubinage cannot be passed over in silence. It is a direct charge of aiding the spread of immorality on the part of the Government for which there is not the shadow of foundation. It is, however, a piece with the bigotry and intolerance which Bishop Raimondi has before displayed, and would not provoke surprise but for the cool insolence combined in the statement. The hierarchy of the Roman Church are seldom so deficient in tact as Bishop Raimondi and his subordinates have shown themselves. Perhaps, being foreigners, they have yet to learn that the British Authorities are not to be frightened by big words, false accusations, and empty threats. If the members of the Italian Mission are dissatisfied with their position in the Colony, they are free to leave it. They came unasked; their departure would be mourned by few. There are plenty of Portuguese priests who would not doubt be ready and willing to come and fill their places, and the Roman Catholic community would lose nothing by the exchange. The idle threats indulged in by Bishop Raimondi are not deserving of serious attention—they are full of sound and fury, signifying nothing—but the language used by that right reverend prelate towards the British Government is certainly most improper and calls for the strongest censure."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.
The *Chinese Mail* gives a full report of the debate in Council on the Marriage Ordinance, the proposed grant to St. Joseph's Church, and the Companies Ordinance.

The *Chung Nui San Po* (the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*) has no editorial in this issue.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* continues the record of the traveller's reminiscences on a journey to America via Yokohama.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Advices from Canton state that the new Viceroy of the Two Kiang is expected to arrive at Canton about the 17th inst.

Tan S. S. Ichang has not left for Canton this morning as usual. She is having a thorough cleaning and overhauling, and will recommence running on Thursday.

At the Marine Court to-day, "Chan Atoy, a boatman (No. 1433) was charged by P. O. Thomas Blake with obstructing the fairway of the S. S. *Chongyee* this morning, and was fined one dollar or two days' imprisonment.

Bomb anxiety is felt as to the whereabouts of the Pacific Mail S. S. *China*. The latest intelligence of her is that she is 31 days out from San Francisco, and has not yet been reported from Yokohama. It is not, we believe, the custom to telegraph the arrival of the P. M. steamers at that port invariably, so she may have arrived there. But even in that case her passage will have been a long one.

We are glad to learn that Inspector Orley has succeeded in tracing out and recovering the second girl who was lately stolen from a family here and sold at Canton. The recovered mother was overwhelmed with gratitude at the result, and did not fail to give vent to her feelings before Consul Sir Brooke Robertson, while at Canton, and to the sitting Magistrate yesterday on her arrival here.

Tan S. S. Brittain, Capt. Baltour, which left Hongkong on Nov. 1, met with a slight misadventure on her return voyage. She got on shore in the Flores Sea and remained so for a considerable time. She managed however to get off at last, and reached Sourabaya on the 8th, being reported as not damaged. She brings on her own mail, which it was at first supposed would have to be transferred.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Charles May.)
11th January, 1876.

LARCENY.
Shin Ahchoong, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing a silk jacket from the Bow Lee tailor's shop. A woman's silk jacket was being made in the shop, and was placed on the worktable. The jacket was suddenly missed and the defendant who had been on a visit to some tailor in the shop was suspected. The loss was reported to the Police, and the pawn shop was visited. In the Koo Ohong Shop the jacket was found. The pawn broker had a description of the man who pawned the article, and it corresponded with the prisoner. He was then arrested. The accountant of the Koo Ohong Shop identified the prisoner as the man who pawned the jacket. Four months' hard labour.

discharging coal from the ship *Caroline* was charged with trying to steal a piece of mail. He was detected in the act of tearing a piece off the mail in the hold. Seven days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.
John Williams Kennedy, a groom in partnership with Mr. Williams, was summoned by Chu Atoy, a horse-boy in his employ, for an assault. The complainant stated that on Saturday afternoon the defendant came to the stable where he was putting the saddle on a horse. Without any cause whatever, the defendant gave him a blow on the eye, blackening it. He also kicked him. The defendant said the complainant was the worst servant they had in their employ. He was lazy and was asleep on Saturday. The defendant wished him to take a letter, but instead of doing that, he went and began to get the carriage ready. The defendant told him that he did not want that done, and asked him if he knew where the Dispensary was. He was sulky and pulled the shirt out of his hand. The defendant therefore struck him, but did not kick him. Fined \$2.

LAPOREY.
Wat-Ayow, the master of a cargo boat, was charged with stealing two cows. He had them taken on board a boat, but the loss was discovered in time. The defendant pleaded that the cows were given him to take on board the boat. Remanded till the 17th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr Justice Snowdon.)
11th January, 1876.

John McNulty v. W. Williams, \$416.87.
Mr Stephens appeared for the plaintiff and said that he believed the debt was admitted. The defendant was arrested some time ago on a writ of capias, but was liberated on his promise to pay, and the action was withdrawn. Subsequently the plaintiff, not being satisfied with the security, took out a summons again in order to have a judgment of the Court.

The defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time. He was in the employ of Messrs Russell, Sturgis & Co., whose firm was being wound up. He had some wages due to him, and he could not get them until the affairs of the firm were settled.

Mr Stephens said the plaintiff was only afraid that the defendant should leave the colony.

The Court asked the defendant whether he could give security or not.

The defendant replied that he knew nobody in the colony. The plaintiff had about \$1,000 worth of jewellery and clothing, belonging to his late wife in his hands. The plaintiff said the things were not worth \$25 to him, and he was willing to give them up.

Mr Stephens observed that no doubt the things, being personal effects, were very valuable to the defendant. If the Court gave a judgment for the plaintiff, he would not press it unduly on the defendant.

Chan Cheong v. Ho Ham, \$88.17.—The claim was for goods supplied to the defendant, who admitted the debt but asked for time. One week was granted on the security of Tang Shun Yee. Mr Dennis appeared for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FATHER LONGO AND HIS "QUOTATIONS."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, Jan. 11, 1876.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your courtesy for soliciting an answer to your comments on my last sermon.

I shall be as brief as possible. In your columns, it is said that "I warned my flock that compliance with the New Marriage Ordinance is unlawful to Catholics," and that my "Language... exhorts... breaking the law."

This is false. I said that Civil Marriage for Catholics is concubinage, according to the law of the Church, that no Catholic could marry before the Civil Magistrate, and that all Catholics after the publication of the Ordinance have to go to register their marriage in the Civil Office, before and after they come to Church, as the Ordinance commands, that the immorality of the Ordinance consists only in affording to Catholics the opportunity of marrying beyond the pale of the Church. I added that we shall obey the Ordinance, as it is obeyed in Italy, Belgium, France, Ceylon.

Hence your statement is not only false but injurious.

You say that "I never enjoyed the reputation of common sense."

This is my glory; which I think is over and above this "common sense" as the purity of Christianity is over and above the common sense of the sinners of iniquity.

A full stop within a very limited circle.

China Pundit.
You say "that if I object to your law, I am at perfect liberty to withdraw from the sphere of their action," which is "such a consummation—not at all to be desired."

With thanks I acknowledge your compliment, and I shall be most obliged to you if you would kindly assist me in having a Lecture in the City Hall on the "Marriage of the Future in the Church of the latter days." The public of Hongkong has never heard such fun as I would afford them with my quotations of this other Lecture. Of course, the Marriage Ordinance, would have nothing to do with it. My loyalty to all rightly or unrightly constituted powers is over and above, etc., as before.

You say that "the construction placed by the B. O. Clergy on the Ordinance is false."

Our construction is this, "the Ordinance gives to Catholics the opportunity of marrying beyond the pale of their Church, ergo the Ordinance is legally opposed before its being a law." If this construction is false for you, our criticism of judging is over and above, etc., as before.

You say that my "disturbance may have an effect the opposite of that intended."

Enter then at liberty, mistaken sentiment; non-redit ad me vacuum omne verbum.

You say that the "Impudence which asks for a Government grant to aid in erecting a building, whence Jesus substituted

of the proper Government of the Colony, can be disseminated really sublime."

The writer to "afford amusement" to the Colony, invites the Editor of the *China Mail* to the City Hall, where he would prove that he "is in dialogue to the constitution of England." Of course, the Editor would have fair play, I would only quote; make a public debating party for the pleasure of our Colonists.

The "Impudence is sublime" to the eyes of the Brethren.

To finish this, Sir, I should be happy to afford seats for any such reporters, who would take the opportunity to enlighten themselves with the light of Christ, and His crucifixion.

With thanks, believe me,
Truly yours in Christ only,
P. V. LONGO, M.A.P.

China.

SHANGHAI.
(Courier and Gazette.)

The *Appin* got her far as the inside of the Taku bar and layed her passengers, who had to traverse about a mile of ice to reach the shore. She brought back part of her cargo to Chefoo and part to Shanghai.

We hear that a gentleman achieved the unusual feat of making a full score of 300, at bowls, and marking 19 double spars running, at one of the private bowling alleys in the settlement.

A correspondent informs us that China is about to make another step towards civilization. This time it partakes of an even more important nature than arsenals, gunboats, and revenue cruisers. The coal mines some thirty miles beyond Kinkiang and two to three miles from the Yangtze are to be worked as soon as possible by the latest foreign appliances, and the authorities have secured the services of Mr. S. J. Morris, C.E., who left for the scene of his labours in the steamship *Fuzuyama* this morning (4th). It was this gentleman who sunk the shaft and brought to the surface the first ton of coal out of the now well-known Takamaka mine. We are told that a railway from the mines to the wharves and godowns on the river side is contemplated.

This afternoon (4th) there was an auction sale of Griffins from Mongolia. Amongst the mob were some very fine animals, but only three or four found buyers at prices in the vicinity of Tls. 60 to 70. The others were bought in at prices ranging to Tls. 120, but buyers were afterwards in treaty for them at lower prices. Being too late for the Hongkong races, and too early for our Spring Meeting, things were naturally flat, although to judge by the diminishing fields at the Paper Hunt, good weight-carriers are wanted.

In China, as is well-known, salt being a Government monopoly only licensed dealers can sell it, but, up to the present time, the rule has not been enforced in the foreign settlements. On Thursday a proclamation was issued by the Shanghai Hsien notifying the shopkeepers in the English and French settlements that henceforth this would be no longer allowed but that licensed dealers would be appointed who retail salt at the price of 24 cash per catty and sell it wholesale for 22 cash. The proclamation states that the "people" will suffer no loss by the change, a fixed and equitable price being established in lieu of the fluctuating charges of smugglers.

We are sorry to hear it stated that the Polytechnic Institution, after having erected its new buildings, is in want of funds to proceed with the useful work commenced. At the beginning, a considerable sum was collected from foreign sources, but it is right to add that the main portion of the funds has been contributed by the Chinese themselves. Considering, however, the population of China and the known wealth of, at least, the higher officials as well as of the mercantile classes, it is to be regretted that native contributions have not been more numerous. At all events the difficulties with which the committee have had to contend are scarcely evidence of that strong desire for progress which the more sanguine admirers of Chinese ways have assured us is characteristic of the Empire at the present moment. It rather seems what small advance such sentiments have yet made that an institution, avowedly designed to afford the means of instruction in the arts and sciences, should have received such meagre support. It is curious to contrast the actual facts with the halo thrown round them in England. The modest scheme of a reading-room and exhibition of models became magnified into a national enterprise to be built in one of the suburbs of Shanghai and to which we profess to the whole world was to look. Such mistaken representation cannot but do harm to the cause, they are intended to help, besides in the long run making their authors ridiculous. It would be premature to judge of the intentions of the supporters of the Polytechnic, but we fancy that breathless arms and torpedoes are more in favour of its present promoters than the arts of peace. Protection from the barbarian by his own weapons first, and then in good time, an adoption of his mechanical superiority in other matters. It will require much perseverance on the part of the committee of management to counteract this tendency and to make it what is to be useful to the natives it should be, a real compendium of foreign industry.

A fine-ribbed accident of the most ludicrous character occurred this afternoon (4th) at the crossing of the Nanking and Steamer Roads. The *Yokohama* man, anxious to deposit his fare, two fat Chinamen, in the footpath, stepped himself upon the curbstone. The tilt thus given was enough to upset the equilibrium of the vehicle, and the weight of the soles being small in comparison with that of the two natives inside, he was literally hurled into the air, describing a somewhat round the front part of the vehicle, and lighting on his head in the middle of the occupants. When finally disentangled it was found that no serious injuries had occurred, but the heated individual, who was laid in a semi-fainted condition, evidently resented the tactics of the Chinese police, who quickly hastened to the spot to afford consolation or insult to the sufferers.

The widow Wang walked in the vicinity

of one of the great cities of China, her family consisting of a young son and daughter, the only relics of her dear, departed old man. In the next village there lived a gentleman and his wife of the name of Lin, who also had a daughter and a son. Now as the families were on terms of much friendly intimacy, it seemed only natural that their *entente cordiale* should be cemented by a marriage between the young people; and so an engagement was arranged, by a professional middleman, between the son of Mr. Lin and the daughter of the buxom widow. During the period of betrothal, however, and while preparations for the ceremony were going on, it so fell out that the bridegroom-elect was taken sick; he had the misfortune to break a blood vessel in his lungs, and for days lay helpless in bed, hardly expected to recover. The widow thereupon suggested that the match should be broken off; it would be simple folly, she said, for a young girl to lead herself to a confirmed invalid who might die at any moment and leave his wife a desolate widow for life. The Lin family, however, thought differently, and urged the widow to allow her daughter to come and visit the sick youth, in order if possible to arouse him from the state of apathy into which he had fallen. Mrs. Wang was scandalised, and refused; but as the Linus appeared to make such a point of it, she was quite at a loss how to act. Now it so happened that in the service of this discreet matron was a servant-girl, who seems to have been admirably adapted to play the part of a confidante in one of Moliere's comedies. This girl accordingly proposed to her mistress that they should have recourse to stratagem; it was only a visit that was necessary, why not dress up the son to represent the daughter? Then he could go and 'do the devil,' and come back again without fear of detection. No sooner said than done. Mrs. Wang wrote to say that her daughter would come and see her betrothed; though she would not be able to stay long, and meantime the artful servant dressed young Wang, a lad of sixteen, in girl's clothes, and initiated him into the mysteries of feminine deportment with much ability. The only real difficulty lay in his large feet. The two then set out together, the false bride and her maid. They arrived at the bridegroom's house, and were received without suspicion; then paid a visit of sympathy to the sick youth's bedroom. But the Lin family would not hear of the two guests leaving under at least three days, and Miss Lin took such a fancy to the supposed Miss Wang that they found it simply impossible to get away at all. The servant girl argued and chattered most energetically, for detection was imminent; what was the use of their staying? she said; the young man was far too sick to be married; why not let them go and then come when he was better?—'Oh, as far as that goes,' said Miss Lin, 'the marriage can still take place; I will represent my brother at the ceremony, and they can be married by proxy.' So this enterprising damsel dressed herself in boy's clothes, and the girl-bridegroom was married in due form to the boy-bride; much to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. The secret was not discovered by the parents until some time afterwards, when there was nothing for it but to confirm the marriage. The invalid recovered in the meantime, the originally-intended wedding took place between him and the beautiful lady to whom of course he had been really betrothed, and the two curiously matched couples lived happily together ever afterwards.

It is we suppose pretty generally known that among other superstitious vagaries characteristic of a condition of pagan darkness, the Japanese cherish a deep-rooted belief in war-wolves, vampires, incubi, and such like. We need hardly trouble the well-informed reader with any fresh information on the subject of were-wolfism in particular; it must be familiar to everybody who has dipped over so slightly into the folklore of Germany and Scandinavia, among the peasantry of which countries it is believed in very widely. But a singular instance of a kindred superstition—indeed, we may say of the identical idea—has just come to our knowledge, not from Germany, but from Japan. A native gentleman, in walking down some street in the environs of Yokohama the other day, met a respectably dressed woman weeping bitterly. Being of a naturally kind disposition, he asked her the cause of her trouble; but the afflicted one only sobbed still louder, without replying. The gentleman urged his question; the lady dissembled; and at last after a deal of trouble she consented to unfold her story. 'Well, Sir,' she said, 'if you must know, my poor husband was stolen away from me only this very morning.'—'Your husband stolen?' exclaimed the astonished stranger—'why, who in the world would want to steal a man?' 'Sir,' replied the lady, 'well, the fact is, my husband is a badger. He was 'wedded some time ago—for his sake, I suppose; but this morning he was caught, and is now—exposed—for sale—in a shop-window.' Concluded the lady in a final burst of anguish. 'Good gracious me, that's very sad,' replied the other. 'Whereabouts is the shop? Dear me—there, there, don't cry, that's a good soul. We'll see what can be done.' The sobbing lady directed him to the establishment, and the good man edged off, anxious to buy the unfortunate husband on the spot before any other purchaser forestalled him. Arrived at the address, he enquired of the shopkeeper, in a careless sort of way, whether he happened to have any badger for sale. That worthy replied in the affirmative, pointing out a remarkably fine one which he said had been caught only that morning. The sympathetic stranger looked in the direction indicated by the badger-merchant, and sure enough there was the unhappy husband, just as the lady had said. He was a very fat badger, with long, coarse hair, and a wedding ring, moody and sullen in appearance, and evidently suffering from separation from his wife very deeply. 'Poor fellow,' said the stranger, 'poor fellow—what do you want for him, Sir?' The shopman demanded a hundred rios; the stranger demurred; but after a little haggling agreed to give him seventy. The bargain was struck, and the worthy man, taking his somewhat unwieldy prize with him, wended his way back to where he had left the grass-ward. But the lady was not to be found; and the unfortunate man, after logging the badger about with him half the day, gave up his quest in despair. His subsequent enquiries, however, helped to throw some light upon the matter. He was informed that somebody whose name he has reported as 'Mitsunobu' was the wife—not of the badger, but of the man who kept the shop.

I write to you from the midst of Cimmerian darkness indeed! We are in total ignorance of all that has or may have passed in the outer world since the last of this month—three entire weeks of utter darkness. The last steamer mail from Shanghai, with dates of Dec. 1st, reached the 9th, since which time we have not had a line from without. We have a faint hope of receiving our first overland courier mail from Shanghai at any moment after to-day, as the French mail was due in Shanghai on the 9th; but I for one take leave to doubt the Messageries would be up to time, and shall not be surprised if we hear nothing for another week. Under such circumstances—without a *N. O. Daily News* to enlighten and edify us—Christmas festivities are a hollow and comfortless pretence.

The Japanese are uneasy about their Minister, Mr. Mori, who was expected at Tientsin about the 6th instant, coming in a Japanese man-of-war from Nagasaki to Taku direct. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tur, waited at Tientsin until the 18th instant, and at length returned to Peking, giving up all hope of seeing the expected Minister arrive.

The following Imperial Decree, making appointments to a further mission abroad, was issued on the 11th December:—'We command that Ch'en Lan-pin, expectant of appointment to a sub-directorship of one of the metropolitan offices in the third or fourth rank, and decorated with the button of the second degree; and Yang Hsing Wang, department magistrate, titular of the third rank; do fill the post of Our Envoys Extraordinary on a mission to the United States, Spain, and Brazil. We further command that Yung Wing be assigned the position of Tao-tai (Intendant of Circuits), and that the button of the second degree be conferred upon him.'

23rd Dec.

CHEFOO.
Mr. Mori, the new Japanese Minister, and suite, arrived here on the 12th, per Japan man-of-war *Yurodai*, too late to catch any of the regular steamers to Taku. After an unsuccessful attempt to charter the *Mulle*, which had just come in on her way South, the party started for Peking overland, on the 15th. They were accompanied by Mr. Takaka, a gentleman who calls himself Vice-Consul for Tientsin, Chefoo, and Newchwang. Two days afterwards, we had a sharp snow-storm, accompanied by a strong north-east gale; an event which must have seriously interfered with the progress of their journey. Mr. Mori's determination to press on to Peking at this season of the year, has suggested that there must be some business of importance at the Capital; and rumour points to Corea as the burning question.

The German vessel *Lemona* went ashore in the early morning the 15th, near a place called Shuang Tiao, to the west of Cape Goda; and about 95 miles from Chefoo. The news was received by messenger on board, and the German Vice-Consul endeavoured to proceed to the spot in H.M.S. *Korvet*, but finding it impossible to get within miles of the wreck, assistance was sent by land. One man perished; it is said, in an attempt to swim on shore with a rope, and several of the crew are suffering from the effects of exposure to cold. The vessel has not broken up, but there does not appear to be much prospect of getting her off. Her cargo consisted only of 480 bags Brown Sugar. The Chinese showed unusual kindness to the Captain and crew. The weather during the past few days has been mild and bright, too good to last long, we fear. The *Appin*, which takes this down, made a bold attempt to reach Taku, but only succeeded in landing her mails and passengers on the ice, some three miles below the fort. She seems to have had a narrow escape from being fixed for the winter, the ice being, it is said, nine inches thick all round her, one morning.

Dec. 31st.

TRADE WITH PELLEW.
(Singapore Observer.)
Trading to the Pelaw Group does not appear to possess the attraction of other

ple to assume the dress of mandarins on grand domestic occasions, such as funerals or weddings, and the Fu-tai of Soochow, Wu, has published it for general information in this district. Many other regulations and restrictions are imposed, some of which seem arbitrary enough. For instance, the number of musicians at the house of any mandarin where may be rejoicing or the reverse, is limited to twenty-two, while six pairs of lanterns are considered sufficient for all purposes of illumination—but soldiers, merchants, and the common herd generally, must content themselves with eight, musicians, and only four pairs of lanterns. The brides of mandarins of the first rank, down to the fourth, will in future have to place their personal magnificence upon a meagre allowance of time, only eight descriptions of gowns being now permitted; but this is not a tyrannous measure, for a lady may wear as many single articles, all included in one category, as she can find room for on her person. Thus she may wear a dozen rings, and these will only count as one class of jewellery. The courses at a banquet given by these officers, may not now exceed ten, a wholesome but irritating restriction; while mandarins holding lower offices are forbidden to indulge even to this extent, their digestions and their brides' ornaments are restricted to very short commons indeed, and not permitted to wear silk. A mandarin of the highest degree is no longer allowed to give as large dinner-parties as he would probably like to; but he may exercise his hospitality to the extent of a hundred and twenty guests, which after all is a fair number. The legal allowance of guests however diminishes with the rank of the entertainer. And as the code progresses, with similar tramping and vexatious restrictions, about the conduct of funerals. The number of horses in a funeral procession must bear an exact relation to the rank of the deceased; a mandarin when he goes to sacrifices at the tomb of his parents must not present more than a single dish of offerings. Then, no mandarin under the rank of *Kung* (Duke), may wear yellow—a colour, we notice, somewhat freely sported by young Chinese dandies; nor may anybody of low degree indulge in the comfort or adornment of the richer descriptions of fur. Such are the trumpery objects of Chinese legislation. The Government is called a paternal one; but to us its actions seem founded more upon the theories which may be supposed to guide old women in the regulation of a children's nursery.

But this is not all. Gunboats were allowed to ground on their beef bones at Hongkong, and the natives seeing that no protection was given to the traders among them, and knowing that on board the vessels in their harbours were many articles they desired possession of, attacked the *Yuzuki* in large numbers, boarded the vessel, and were beaten off. The crew, unfortunately, were induced to follow them in two boats. These were surrounded by canoes full of savages, and every one of the boat's crew, 23 in all, were killed. Captain O'Keefe also, at another island, sent Mr. Samson on shore to trade with \$250 dollars in Pelaw money. He was attacked, robbed and barely escaped with his life. All these matters are highly creditable to the naval authorities at Hongkong and Sydney. We wonder what "My Lords" will say when they hear the news! Why, of course, they will try to make out that it is all to be put down to the fault of the British traders themselves, and the Aborigines' Protection Society will glorify the pluck of the native savages!

This was not the only mishap that befell Captain O'Keefe. He went with 75 soldiers to get beads de mer at another island, and there, was not only struck down himself with a sickness something like typhoid fever, but lost all his followers except half a dozen from fever, and had to give up his attempt in despair. We are sorry to say that he himself has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the fever, and since his arrival here has had to put himself under medical treatment.

Altogether, the prospect offered to traders as to the treatment they will receive in certain parts of the South Pacific is not very enticing, nor is that part the worst of the heathen character. But the one evil could be guarded against by the adoption of proper precautions, and the other would be decidedly improved if the British naval authorities only did their duty.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 11, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Fata, cash, 588.

" Old Fata, cash, 600.

" Old Fata, cash, 600.

" New Bonas, cash, 570.

" Old Bonas, cash, 575.

" Old Bonas, cash, 575.

" New Malva, cash, 580.

" Allowance Tals, 12 55.

" Old Malva, cash, 585.

" Allowance Tals, 12 55.

" Allowance Tals, 12 55.

CAMPOR.—New Fata, 142 1/2.

QUICKSILVER.—New Fata, 92.

SALTPETRE.—New Fata, 42 1/2.

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/0.

Credit, 6 months' sight, 4/0.

On Calcutta, Bank demand, 3/22.

On Bombay, demand, 3/22.

Shanghai, demand, 72 1/2.

Shanghai, 60 days' sight, 72 1/2.

Bar Silver, 17, 4/12 1/2.

Spain, 17, 4/12 1/2.

Mexico, 17, 4/12 1/2.

Gold Loan, 25/10.

English Sovereign, 4/9.

Australian Sovereign, 4/9.

Discount, 6 1/8.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 10 per cent. prem.

S. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540.

China Fire Ins. Co., \$140 ex int.

Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$60 ex div.

S. K. & W. Dock Co., 38 1/2 dls.

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$107 1/2.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$350.

Chinese Insurance Co., \$213 ex interest.

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 825.

O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 107.

Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 630.

H. K. C. & M. S. Post Co., par.

Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 69.

Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 69 ex div.

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60 dls.

Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102 1/2.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, Jan. 11, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer.—9 A.M., 53.

Do, 4 P.M., 60.

Do, Maximum, 60.

Do, Minimum, over night, 50.

